

the denial of the temporary alien agricultural labor certification'' and adding in lieu thereof the phrase ''of the denial of the temporary alien agricultural labor certification, the H-2A petition, or the revocation of an H-2A petition'', effective Nov. 13, 2000. The effective date was delayed until Oct. 1, 2001 at 65 FR 67628, Nov. 13, 2000. The effective date was further delayed until Sept. 27, 2002 at 66 FR 49275, Sept. 27, 2001.

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tem; enforcement of work contracts.

Complaints arising under this subpart may be filed through the Job Service Complaint System, as described in 20 CFR part 658, subpart E. Complaints which involve worker contracts shall be referred by the local office to the Employment Standards Administration for appropriate handling and resolution. See 29 CFR part 501. As part of this process, the Employment Standards Administration may report the results of its investigation to ETA for consideration of employer penalties under § 655.110 of this part or such other action as may be appropriate.

§ 655.114 Revocation of H-2A petition approval.

Determinations to revoke an approved H-2A petition shall be made by the RA in accordance with accordance with the criteria established by the Immigration and Naturalization Service at 8 CFR 214.2(h).

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 65 FR 43544, July 13, 2000, § 655.114 was added, effective Nov. 13, 2000. At 65 FR 67628, Nov. 13, 2000, the effective date was delayed until Oct. 1, 2001. The effective date was further delayed until Sept. 27, 2002 at 66 FR 49275, Sept. 27, 2001.

Subpart C—Labor Certification Process for Logging Employment and Non-H-2A Agricultural Employment

SOURCE: 43 FR 10313, Mar. 10, 1978, unless otherwise noted.

§ 655.200 General description of this subpart and definition of terms.

(a) This subpart applies to applications for temporary alien agricultural labor certification filed before June 1, 1987, and to applications for temporary alien labor certification for logging employment.

(b) An employer who desires to use foreign workers for temporary employment must file a temporary labor certification application including a job offer for U.S. workers with a local office of a State employment service agency. The employer should file an application a minimum of 80 days before the estimated date of need for the workers. If filed 80 days before need, sufficient time is allowed for the 60-day recruitment period required by the regulations and a determination by the Regional Administrator (RA) as to the availability of U.S. workers 20 days before the date of need. Shortly after the application has been filed, the RA makes a determination as to whether or not the application has been filed in enough time to recruit U.S. workers and whether or not the job offer for U.S. workers offers wages and working conditions which will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed U.S. workers, as prescribed in the regulations in this subpart. If the application does not meet the regulatory wage and working condition standards, the RA shall deny the temporary labor certification application and offer the employer an administrative-judicial review of the denial by a Department of Labor Hearing Officer. If the application is not timely, the RA has discretion, as set forth in these regulations, to either deny the application or permit the process to proceed reasonably with the employer recruiting U.S. workers upon such terms as will accomplish the purposes of the INA and the INS regulations. Where the application is timely and meets the regulatory standards, the State employment service agency, the employer, and the Department of Labor recruit U.S. workers for 60 days. At the end of the 60 days, the RA grants the temporary labor certification if the RA finds that (1) the employer has not offered foreign workers higher wages or better working conditions (or less restrictions) than that offered to U.S. workers, and (2) U.S. workers are not available for the employer's job opportunities. If the temporary labor certification is denied, the employer may seek an administrative-judicial review of the denial by a Department of Labor Hearing Officer as

provided in these regulations. The Department of Labor thereafter advises the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) of approvals and denials of temporary labor certifications. The INS may accept or reject this advice. 8 CFR 214.2(h)(3). The INS makes the final decision as to whether or not to grant visas to the foreign workers. 8 U.S.C. 1184(a).

(c) *Definitions for terms used in this subpart.* *Administrator* means the chief official of the United States Employment Service or the Administrator's designee.

Adverse effect rate means the wage rate which the Administrator has determined must be offered and paid to foreign and U.S. workers for a particular occupation and/or area so that the wages of similarly employed U.S. workers will not be adversely affected. The Administrator may determine that the prevailing wage rate in the area and/or occupation is the adverse effect rate, if the use (or non-use) of aliens has not depressed the wages of similarly employed U.S. workers. The Administrator may determine that a wage rate higher than the prevailing wage rate is the adverse effect rate if the Administrator determines that the use of aliens has depressed the wages of similarly employed U.S. workers.

Agent means a legal person, such as an association of employers, which (1) is authorized to act as an agent of the employer for temporary labor certification purposes, and (2) which is not itself an employer, or a joint employer, as defined in this section.

Area of intended employment means the area within normal commuting distance of the place (address) of intended employment. If the place of intended employment is within a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), any place within the SMSA is deemed to be within normal commuting distance of the place of intended employment.

Employer means a person, firm, corporation or other association or organization (1) which currently has a location within the United States to which U.S. workers may be referred for employment, and which proposes to employ a worker at a place within the United States and (2) which has an employer relationship with respect to em-

ployees under this subpart as indicated by the fact that it hires, pays, fires, supervises and otherwise controls the work of such employees. An association of employers shall be considered an employer if it has all of the indicia of an employer set forth in this definition. Such an association, however, shall be considered as a joint employer with the employer member if it shares with the employer member one or more of the definitional indicia.

Employment and Training Administration (ETA) means the agency within the Department of Labor (DOL) which includes the United States Employment Service (USES).

Hearing Officer means a Department of Labor official, whether Administrative Law Judge or Hearing Officer, who is authorized to conduct administrative hearings.

Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) means the component of the U.S. Department of Justice which makes the determination under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) on whether or not to grant a visa to an alien seeking to perform temporary agricultural or logging work in the United States.

Job opportunity means a job opening for temporary, full-time employment at a place in the United States to which U.S. workers can be referred.

Local office means an office of a State employment service agency which serves a particular geographic area within a State.

Regional Administrator, Employment and Training Administration (RA) means the chief official of the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) in a Department of Labor (DOL) regional office.

Secretary means the Secretary of Labor or the Secretary's designee.

State agency means the State employment service agency.

Temporary labor certification means the advice given by the Secretary of Labor to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, pursuant to the regulations of that agency at 8 CFR 214.2(h)(3)(i), that (1) there are not sufficient U.S. workers who are qualified and available to perform the work and (2) the employment of the alien will not adversely affect the wages and

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working conditions of similarly employed U.S. workers.

United States Employment Service (USES) means the agency of the U.S. Department of Labor, established under the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, which is charged with administering the national system of public employment offices and carrying out the functions of the Secretary under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

United States workers means any worker who, whether U.S. national, citizen or alien, is legally permitted to work permanently within the United States.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1205-0015)

[43 FR 10313, Mar. 10, 1978, as amended at 49 FR 18295, Apr. 30, 1984; 52 FR 20524, June 1, 1987]

§ 655.201 Temporary labor certification applications.

(a) (1) An employer who anticipates a labor shortage of workers for agricultural or logging employment may request a temporary labor certification for temporary foreign workers by filing, or by having an agent file, in duplicate, a temporary labor certification application, signed by the employer, with a local office in the area of intended employment.

(2) If the temporary labor certification application is filed by an agent, however, the agent may sign the application if the application is accompanied by a letter from each employer the agent represents, signed by the employer, which authorizes the agent to act on the employer's behalf and which states that the employer assumes full responsibility for the accuracy of the application, for all representations made by the agent on the employer's behalf, and for the fulfillment of all legal requirements arising under this subpart.

(3) If an association of employers files the application, the association shall identify and submit documents to verify whether, in accordance with the definitions at § 655.200, it is: (i) The employer, (ii) a joint employer with its member employers, or (iii) the agent of its employer members.

(b) Every temporary labor certification application shall include:

(1) A copy of the job offer which will be used by the employer (or each employer) for the recruitment of both U.S. and foreign workers. The job offer for each employer shall state the number of workers needed by the employer, and shall be signed by the employer. The job offer shall comply with the requirements of §§ 655.202 and 653.108 of this chapter;

(2) The assurances required by § 655.203; and

(3) The specific estimated date of need of workers.

(c) The entire temporary labor certification application shall be filed with the local office in duplicate and in sufficient time to allow the State agency to attempt to recruit U.S. workers locally and through the Employment Service intrastate and interstate clearance system for 60 calendar days prior to the estimated date of need. Section 655.206 requires the RA to grant or deny the temporary labor certification application by the end of the 60 calendar days, or 20 days from the estimated date of need, whichever is later. That section also requires the RA to offer employers an expedited administrative-judicial review in cases of denials of the temporary labor certification applications. Following an administrative-judicial review, the employer has a right to contest any denial before the INS pursuant to 8 CFR 214.2(h)(3)(i). Finally, employers need time, after the temporary labor certification determination, to complete the process for bringing foreign workers into the United States, or to bring an appeal of a denial of an application for the labor certification. Therefore, employers should file their temporary labor certification applications at least 80 days before the estimated date of need specified in the application.

(d) Applications may be amended at any time prior to RA determination to increase the number of workers requested in the original application for labor certification by not more than 15 percent without requiring an additional recruitment period for U.S. workers. Requests for increases beyond 15 percent may be approved only when it is determined that, based on past experience, the need for additional workers could not be foreseen and that a